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every point of view, will prove a great aid in such teaching. The story is told in a straightforward, honest way, and so truthfully that there is little or no room for fault-finding. We may not believe, with the author, that the eyes of the crayfish or any other Crustacean are homologous with the legs, but this does not impair our enjoyment of the story of the structure of the eye and how the crayfish sees, and how its mind, or what answers to a mind, operates. The illustrations are most excellent.

THOMAS' NOXIOUS INSECTS OF ILLINOIS.[1]—Instead of trying to cover the whole or even the larger part of the field, the author has wisely confined himself to working up one and a very important group of injurious insects, the plant lice. The group is treated of systematically, the genera and species described at sufficient length for determination, and their habits described as fully as possible, with remarks on their insect enemies and the best remedies against their attacks. With this report in hand any one in Illinois or adjoining States, whose crops or fruit trees or flowers are afflicted by these troublesome pests, can ascertain their affinities and names, and the best means of getting rid of them. A great deal of useful information is scattered through the report, which, barring some defects in its typographical appearance, the common fault of State reports, is well worthy of wide distribution and use by farmers and gardeners. A number of new species are described, and as this volume is the first attempt to treat monographically of this extensive family of insects, it is worthy of the attention of the entomologist as well as the layman.

RILEY ON THE COTTON WORM.[2]—This third Bulletin of the U. S. Entomological Commission gives the results of Prof. Riley's researches on the cotton worm (*Aletia argillacea*), which is so injurious to the cotton plant that the average annual loss is estimated at over $12,000,000. The author, after treating of the losses sustained from the attacks of this caterpillar, describes the egg and metamorphoses and habits of the insect in its different stages. Riley has discovered that, contrary to the usual impression, the worm hatches in April, and that the third generation is the most abundant, this having usually been regarded as the first, there being seven annual generations in the extreme Southern States. The relations of the soil, of the weather, to the development of the caterpillars are referred to; and the author states his belief that the moth hybernates in the southern portion of the cotton belt, though most of the moths die off in the autumn. The insect parasites, twelve in number, which prey upon them are described, while a large part of the Bulletin is taken up with the various remedies employed, of which Paris green, London purple, these being preparations of arsenic, are strongly advocated, and a number of machines and contrivances for sprinkling and spraying dry and liquid poisons are figured and described. The work will be of great use to cotton planters; and to entomologists the entire subject and its skillful mode of treatment will render it of permanent value.

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[1] *Eighth Report of the State Entomologist on the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of the State of Illinois.* Third Annual Report by CYRUS THOMAS, State Entomologist. Springfield, 1879. 8°, pp. 212.

[2] Department of the Interior. United States Entomological Commission, Bulletin No. 3. The Cotton Worm. Summary of its Natural History, with an account of its Enemies, and the best means of controlling it; being a report of progress of the work of the Commission. By CHARLES V. RILEY, M. A., Ph. D. Washington, January 28, 1880. 8°, pp. 144, with numerous illustrations.

GILBERT'S GEOLOGY OF THE HENRY MOUNTAINS.[1]—The teacher as well as student of general geology in this country who would be at all informed as to the broader features of American geology and palæontology is compelled to resort to the magnificent series of reports of our geological surveys of the Western Territories. These, almost without exception, have been ably prepared, and in most respects certainly worthy of the time and money bestowed upon the work. From them have been and will be largely derived the materials for our text books. The present monograph, though not bulky, is a finished and elaborate study of an interesting group of mountains forming one of the western outlines of one of the flexures of the Rocky Mountain range, and rising suddenly from what has otherwise been a region of geological calm. This group of five elevations forms as many *laccolites*, as the author terms them. It is usual, he says, for igneous rocks to ascend to the surface of the earth and build up mountains or hills by successive eruptions. Such are volcanoes. Now, when the lava, instead of rising through all the beds of the earth's crust, stops at a lower horizon, and insinuates itself between two strata and opens for itself a chamber by lifting all the overlying strata, and here cools, forming a massive body of trap, a laccolite (*laccos*, cistern, and *lithos*, stone) is formed. This is the mode in which the Henry Mountains were formed, as well as numerous other isolated groups in the Plateau region. That many similar peaks, with the Elk mountains of Colorado, elaborately described by Messrs. Holmes and Peale, of Hayden's Survey of the Territories, were formed in an identical manner has been independently established by these geologists, as stated by our author.

Gilbert also makes the generalization that there are two types of igneous rock. "One type of rock is acidic, including porphyritic trachyte and eruptive granite, and its occurrence is, without exception, intrusive. The other type of rock is basic, including basic trachyte and basalt, and its occurrence is almost uniformly extrusive." It appears that each group of laccolites is composed

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[1] Department of the Interior. U. S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region. Report on the Geology of the Henry Mountains. By G. K. GILBERT. Washington, 1877. (Received Nov. 10, 1879.) 4°, pp. 160. 5 plates and wood-cuts.